

Hon. M. E. Manly.

We publish elsewhere the address of Judge Manly to his constituents of the county of Craven. We feel sure the patriotic and intelligent people of that county will regret to lose the services of their distinguished Senator in any future meeting which the present General Assembly may have, as we know the Senate of the State parted with him with reluctance. Judge Manly may not, and in all probability will not, be permitted to take his seat in the United States Senate to which he has been elected by the representatives of the people; but it is a satisfaction to every good man in the State to know that his retirement from public life is not in conformity with the will of the people whom he has so long and faithfully served, or the result of the plottings of the dishonest and wily politicians who managed to defeat the wishes of the people of the State last year, by depriving him of his position upon the Supreme Court Bench, which he had so long honored, but his public life ends with the death of the State itself.

After a long and pleasant official connection with this distinguished gentleman, we are prepared to add our regrets in behalf of the whole State, should the result of the present political difficulties deprive North Carolina of his valuable services.

Consoling Words.

There is no characteristic of humanity so universal as the pleasure with which we receive kind words and honest sympathy when in distress. In this, our darkest hour, when the future bears no promises, and when helpless and prostrate, our enemies seek to destroy us; without power in ourselves to ward off danger, and wanting friends sufficiently strong to assist us; our fortunes lost and our industry hampered; without aid and almost without hope; words of kindness and sympathy come like cooling draughts to lips parched by disease and suffering.

It was in this spirit we turned away from the bitter, proscriptive character of the articles which fill our Northern exchanges upon the political questions of the day, to find consolation and comfort in the sympathetic and cheering observations of that sterling paper, *The New York World*, upon the subject of Southern interests, which we give below. We do indeed have solid grounds of encouragement, in our present distress, in the rich bounties Heaven bestows, beyond the reach of spiteful politicians, and not within the repeating power of Congress. Providence has blessed our people with a climate, soil and productions, unsurpassed in the world, and we hope they will ever prove worthy of their beneficent gift.

Political questions of the gravest importance now press upon us. Let us hope that such early disposition may be made of them, that we may shut up the book of politics entirely, and devote ourselves to our material interests, and reap the benefits of those advantages which have been granted to us by a kind Providence, with an abundant hand.

Says the World:

"It should afford some consolation to our oppressed fellow-citizens, that the majority of politicians cannot interpret the bounty of Providence. If the Radical extend their bigoted sway over the South, they have no power to extend over that favored region their black climate and nigardly soil. The sunny latitudes of the South exempt its people from much of the ailments which afflict the North by its long cold winters. Our lay crop, for example, takes up a larger area of land, and in some States amounts to a greater sum total of value, than any other crop. But this is all consumed to subside through the winter the domestic animals which in many parts of the North require comparatively little feeding. The expense of fuel for warming our dwellings, and the more costly mode of building required for defence against the cold, are heavy burdens which our climate imposes upon us, and from which they exempt them. They have another great advantage over us in the nature of their productions. Their cotton crop is light in proportion to its value, in universal demand, and not dependent for a market on the fluctuating harvests of foreign countries. The lightness of this commodity, and the steady demand for it abroad, give Southern agriculture a great advantage over that of the West, rich as the West is in its soil and productions. Every other section of the Union, as compared with the South, is like a handicapped horse in a race. If the South sows a little behind, industry and a few good seasons will bring her abreast, and, if the negro experiment works well, put her ahead."

"Even the abolition of slavery is by no means the drawback it might at first sight seem. If we simply reckon up the estimated value of the slave, and regard it as so much property destroyed, the amount indeed seems enormous. But this mode of viewing it is very fallacious. Plantation hands were selling, previous to the war, for \$1,000. The interest on this sum is \$70, which, with the average value of the slave, amounts to a few good seasons will bring her abreast, and, if the negro experiment works well, put her ahead."

"The increase in the price of the annual average value of the slave previous to emancipation, and the loss of the slave, are not types of the years that are to follow. The war was not ended till near the

close of the spring months, when it was too late to begin agricultural operations for the season with reference to the change, and everything was in such a state of unhappiness and prostration that little could have been done that year. Another year was also unfortunate, although the negroes had learned that freedom was not exactly synonymous with idleness, and had become partially cured of their freaks of vagrancy. Drowning rains early in the season and withering drought afterwards, destroyed the hopes of the husbandman in large portions of several of the States. Much of the cotton seed, which had been kept for years, did not germinate; worn-out implements, which the planters had no means to replace, were an impediment to cultivation; and the immense consumption of cattle and horses by the war left a deficiency in draught animals, which had not been supplied. There is good reason to hope that all these evils will be escaped this year. Such drought in spring and droughts in summer are unusual, and not likely to occur again until a long period. The two years which have elapsed since the war, have matured every two-year-old colt into a horse, every growing steer and heifer into an ox or cow, so that the lack of animals will be measurably supplied. There is plenty of fresh cotton seed of last year's growth, and the proceeds of last year's crop will enable the planters to procure needed tools and implements. The negroes have had an additional year of training in their new condition, and it is to be hoped, have made some progress towards habits of self-imposed industry. We think, therefore, that the South will thrive this year, as a business community, as they have not before since the beginning of the war, and that every future year will bring additional prosperity.

"If the Northern Republicans were actuated even by motives no creditable as the lighted selfishness, they would try to advance the South, instead of ignominiously obstructing it. The prosperity of that section will, in many ways, increase our own. In proportion to its growing wealth, it will more and more divide with us the burden of the public debt. The exportation of its great staple, when revived to the old dimensions, will be the most convenient means of redressing our foreign exchanges, and will enable us to resume specie payments without danger of a drain of gold to Europe. It will create in the South the same steady market for Western agricultural products which the cotton planters enjoy in Europe for their staple, and thus cut up by the roots one of the favorite arguments for a protective tariff."

"If there was ever a time when the South needed to have consoling words spoken to her, it is now, and the only source of encouragement which we can discover, is the bounty which Heaven will bestow regardless of spiteful politicians."

Our Doubts.—It is not to be wondered that the grinding tyranny of Congress, added to previous troubles and misfortunes, have served to render many of our people utterly hopeless for the future. The past year was not a profitable one to our farmers, and the anomalous condition of the country is such as to prevent an influx of capital and population, while the labor upon which we must now rely, upturned by the sudden emancipation of our slaves in 1863, is even more unsettled than last year, in consequence of injurious influences and unfortunate agitations. It is at this peculiar juncture that Congress adopts measures which tend to subvert society and strike at the very foundation of our social system. Our system of labor, which we had hoped to have settled upon a permanent basis, mutually beneficial to employer and employee, is again confused, and under the operation of the military government, we fear capital and immigration will shun our shores. It is for such reasons that many people declare themselves disgusted with political affairs and are determined for the future to eschew all connection therewith; and since resistance is more than useless, will tamely and silently submit to tyranny.

A moment's reflection, however, is enough to satisfy any one of the fatal error of such a course. If our best citizens are to stand aside and take no part in future elections, our State Government must inevitably pass into the hands of those who, by reason of their ignorance and inexperience, are totally incapable of discharging the duties devolving upon them; or worse, into the hands of a lawless and dishonorable party of political adventurers and freebooters, whose misrule will make in our State a pandemonium, worse than that which exists in Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee. If the magnificence of the dominant party are successful in keeping the Southern States out of the Union until after the Presidential election, and thus secure a Radical triumph, which after all is the present goal of their expectations, it will indeed matter but little who represents us in Congress or holds the Federal offices in our midst, but we must not forget that should a Convention assemble under the provisions of the Sherman bill, not only the amendments to our State Constitution, rendered necessary by that act, will be under consideration, but the whole instrument will be liable to be altered. If our law-abiding and peaceable citizens, therefore, absent themselves from the polls and give up the Convention to such men as will meet in Raleigh on the 27th of this month, it will be seen that the ten thousand persons disfranchised under the act of Congress will be more than quitted by the *North Carolinians* assembled in that body, and their discriminating oaths will extend to professions and trades, which will render it almost impossible to live under the operations of the amended Constitution.

It is a dangerous delay for us now to stop to discuss the illegality of the measure adopted for our government and the gross violations of the Federal Constitution made in its enactment. These matters will most assuredly be tested before the proper tribunal. For the present, this act is the law of the land, and until repealed or set aside, we must conform to it. So long as the South had any option, degrading and unconstitutional terms were rejected, but now the aspect of affairs has changed, and a law is forced upon us by a power more potent than constitutions. It therefore is plainly the duty of all good people not only to vote themselves but urge upon their neighbors the absolute necessity, in the initiatory steps of the new government, to do all in their power to shape matters so that out of the wreck of our State Constitution we may save the conservative elements of our fundamental law. In doing this taste may be offended, and unpleasant difficulties and positions met with, but they must be subordinated to duty. Whoever may be the competitor, let good men, our

very best citizens, be brought forward, and certainly none can refuse to serve when so much is at stake. Before this election, all others heretofore held in the State pale into insignificance, and upon its result the future of North Carolina depends. Bad men will use every exertion to control the new voting population to work out their nefarious ends, and if they succeed, the prospect of the last Congress will not be a title of that which will characterize the legislation of the political vagabonds who will float to the surface upon the dirty scum which the storm that is now sweeping over us will throw up from the filth and mire of the bottom.

Let us, therefore, respect the law, as long as it is in force, and so soon as the orders of the President and the Commanding officer of this Military District are promulgated, let us do all in our power to so control events, that our country, devastated, impoverished and degraded, may still be saved from greater infamy. The schemes of disorganizers will be thwarted by this course, and all movements looking to a reorganization of our State Government be conducted peacefully and in strict conformity with the law of Congress. If we are only true to our State and ourselves, we may yet recover from the oppression of the day, and by firm and wise action ward off many of the threatened dangers. On the contrary, if we give up and lie supinely upon our backs, the storm will sweep on none the less certain, and its fury will leave us at the mercy of those whose hearts are closed to every generous impulse, and who will make the name of North Carolina a by-word and a reproach forever.

Congress and Reconstruction.

The Fortieth Congress does not seem to be satisfied with what its predecessor has enacted in regard to Reconstruction, and by supplemental bills desires to rectify what is regarded as ill done or what has been left undone. Senator Sumner's new plan of Reconstruction has been laid on the table, but the report of the Judiciary committee in the House, embracing almost the same features, was passed by a vote of 117 to 27, and will in all probability pass the Senate. It is useless for people in the South to complain of bad faith in these new oaths and demands, for they are not considered parties in the matter. The Radical representative seems to regard neither his obligations to support the Constitution of the United States nor the demands of justice to this part of the country. The will of his constituents and the success of his party are now the ruling motives which govern the politician's action.

Possibly by this new measure, undesignedly, Congress may confer a benefit rather than an evil. In one of our earlier articles upon the act of Congress, we made use of these words: "The rest of the act refers to the mode by which a permanent government is to be set in operation and established, all of which are very plain and simple directions and easily understood, except as to the power to order the election for the Convention. This doubt is susceptible of much harm and may be fruitful of untold mischief. Upon it we know that evil men are already at work to get up a revolutionary affair by means of primary meetings. We trust, however, such illegal and unwarranted measures will be checked by the only authority which now has the power to suppress 'disorder.' What we then stated as the purpose of certain evil disposed men, has been fully disclosed by the meeting and the call published in the *Standard*. These men desire to bring about the repetition in our State of affairs in Tennessee, with Holden in the role of Brownlow, who, by the way, with all the disposition, but wanting the nerve and honesty of the Tennesseean, will play the part most abominably. Under Brownlow's administration, the New York Times thinks that a military government is more needed in Tennessee than in any other Southern State, and we can well imagine what North Carolina will become under the rule of his more timid but more dangerous imitator."

The bill now before Congress will check the illegal and unwarranted movements of these agitators. Congress and the Military Commander will take this matter of a Convention entirely out of the hands of the people of the State, and order both the registration of voters and the election without referring the question either to the Provisional Government or the people in primary meetings. If the military will only permit a free election, though it may not be in keeping with our ideas of republican government to see the ballot-box under the control of the bayonets of United States soldiers, it may be better for the peace and order of the country, than if a rival Convention, under the auspices of political bankrupts, should be attempted, as an offset to one called by the Legislature or Governor.

We have never been favorable to a call of a Convention by the Legislature under the Act of Congress, and can see no power in that body to do so. We have thought a Convention, such as is contemplated by the Constitution of the State, might have been of benefit; but we see now that this is impossible, as Congress would not recognize such a body. Then, if we are to have a Convention, and we see no escape from it, let it be called by the military power of the Government, and in obeying, peaceably and quietly, mandates which we have no power to resist, let our submission, now and in the future, be an earnest and honorable protest against the injustice and tyranny of the government.

"White Folks Mighty Unartin."

We notice in the *Raleigh Standard*, the proceedings of two meetings of the colored people of Raleigh, at the latter of which, held on the evening of the 8th inst., Col. Harris, the Senator from Rutherford, Jas. F. Taylor and W. R. Richardson, of Raleigh (whites), made addresses, requesting their co-operation in the great work of reorganization and reconstruction under the late Act of Congress, and warning them especially (which the blacks will soon find out is the chief object of this new-born zeal in their behalf), "to be particular in giving their support to any man, unless they were satisfied that he is truly a loyal man."

It is remarkable how rapidly politicians,

who are looking out for the main chance, can accommodate their opinions to the force of circumstances. We remember distinctly one year ago, when the proposition was before the General Assembly to give to negroes the right to testify in the Courts of the State, that such *disfranchised rebels* as Hons. M. E. Manly and W. N. H. Smith, and Cols. Cowan and Hyman, in the House, and Hon. George Howard, and Cols. Hall and Stanford, in the Senate, contended against Messrs. Black, Henry, Jenkins, of Granville, Moore, of Chatham, Nicks and Scoggin, in the House, and Messrs. Jones, of Wake, Snead and Harris, of Rutherford, in the Senate, all of whom are delegates to the proposed meeting in Raleigh on the 27th inst., in behalf of what they deemed a matter of justice and right to the negroes of the State, and by their powerful influence and appeals we know the measure became a law. It was then known that ex-Gov. Holden was opposed to granting this right to the blacks, and used his influence with his peculiar friends, a large majority of whom in both Houses voted against the bill.

Col. Harris, of Rutherford, is of all other men, the last member of the Legislature who should have been selected as the bearer of peace offerings to the newly enfranchised blacks, for in the seven recorded votes taken in the Senate upon the question of granting to these people the right to testify, he stands recorded in every instance as voting against it, demanding himself, once or twice, the record to be taken, so anxious was he to place himself against it. More than this, we know the fact, that after the bill was rejected in the Senate on the evening of March 2d, 1866, two or three Senators were using all their influence to have the vote reconsidered, one of them approached Col. Harris and urged him to change his vote without effect, and the bill became a law by such men as Aycock, of Wayne, McKoy, of Sampson, and Whitford, of Craven, changing their votes to the affirmative. These men are now disfranchised because of their ill treatment of the negro, while Col. Harris, Mr. Snead, of Johnston, and Major Jones, of Wake, are to be their honored and safe leaders, and the former the High Priest in their political synagogues.

We recollect very distinctly that the morning after the passage of the bill giving the negro the right to testify in our Courts, Mr. Boner, the Senator from Forsyth, approached us and remarked upon the character of the vote on the evening before. He said, "It was singular that the very best men on my side of the Senate (loyalists) Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, of Wake, Jones, of Columbus, Gorrell and Snead, voted against the bill, while the worst on the other, Howard, Hall, Stanford, Aycock and McKoy voted for it." He knew not as we did, that for "party purposes" Gov. Holden desired the defeat of the bill, and hence the position of his friends.

During the first session of the General Assembly, lately adjourned, just after the return of Col. Harris from Washington City, who, with Holden, Pool and others, had fixed up the bill known afterwards as Stevens', reference was made in debate to members of the General Assembly who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of North Carolina going on to Washington for the express purpose of breaking up the State Government. Col. Harris, during a defence of himself, distinctly stated that he desired it to be understood that he was opposed to negro suffrage, and had not given his assent to the incorporation of that feature in the bill. Such is the man that Holden now puts forward as the chief fagman to conduct the colored people into the camps of his followers.

As for Messrs. Taylor and Richardson, the other two delegates, we are sorry to see such very respectable men as H. T. Hughes and Handy Lockett keeping such company. We had thought better of them, and trust upon second thought they will act with more discretion. We have been acquainted with all four for some years, and the two latter, black though they be, will suffer in the estimation of the good people of that city by the association. If Governor Holden desires to secure the support of the blacks of this State he cannot do it by the use of such material. It is too great a presumption upon their ignorance of what is to their interest, and neither their pride nor their feeling can be enlisted by sending into their midst men who are not remarkable for their standing, moral, social or intellectual.

M. E. Church South.—The Baltimore Conference M. E. Church South have cast a unanimous vote in favor of Lay Representation and of changing the Church name to Episcopal Methodist. The minority vote on Lay Delegation was previously 33 more than one-fourth of the whole vote on Lay Representation, and 53 more than one-fourth on the change of Church name. This required 99 votes, clear, to carry the first, and 159 votes to carry the second, under the requisition for a three-fourths majority. The Baltimore Conference voted on each, 104 years with no nays. This carries Lay delegation by five majority in the vote of the whole Church. The change of name is lost by 55. It is believed that a conference in Illinois will join the Southern Church with votes enough, if allowed, to overcome this, and thus carry both measures, after both had been given up for lost.

Exchange of Bonds.

We publish the subjoined note from the Public Treasurer, in order that a very natural error into which interested parties will be led may be prevented.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 9, 1867.
Messrs. Editors:—Please state for the benefit of all concerned, that the Act of the General Assembly, passed at its late session, entitled "An Act to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued during the war for Internal Improvement bonds, for new bonds," is only for the benefit of one person, who proved that he received his bonds for work done as contractor at old prices.

The bill for a general exchange, reported by the Finance committee, failed to pass the Assembly. Truly,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the President is

One of the Dangers.

Among the many dangers connected with the new order of things is illustrated by the following from the *Washington Union*, as the result of the election last week in the District of Columbia. What is here pointed out may be extended throughout the South. If similar feelings and antagonism become general, the evil effects of the late measures of Congress will be made manifest upon those for whose benefit the legislation is thought to be intended. We hope, however, the good sense and prudent action of both classes will check a result that otherwise must be inevitable.

"Since the election on Monday not less than fifty negroes have been discharged, and others will be as soon as white men can be found to fill their places; negro barbers are losing their customers, and hundreds of negroes are loitering around the corners, and their grumblings can be heard by the passersby. They are pointing out to each other the men who discharged them, and in some instances threats of vengeance have been made. This is an unhappy state of things, and it is not at all wonderful. The antagonism is growing stronger and stronger every day, and what the result will be no one knows; but we are pretty sure it will not be of much benefit to the negro."

Further Analysis.

Dr. Baile has handed us the following analysis just made:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Super Phos. Lime | 35 |
| Phos. Lime | 5 |
| Phos. Ammonia | 3 |
| Muriate of Soda | 3 |
| Muriate Ammonia | 3 |
| Urate Ammonia | 3 |
| Uric Acid | 3 |
| Carb. Lime | 3.1 |
| Phos. Potash | 3 |
| Muriate Soda | 4 |
| Carb. Ammonia | 10 |
| Carbonic Acid and Water | 14 |
| Insoluble Matter | 8 |
| Losses | 99.9 |
| | 100.0 |

The above is an analysis of the No. 1 Pe.

ruvian Guano, of Messrs. O. G. Parsley &

Co. It is decidedly the best I have ever

seen—seventy-two per cent. on soluble in

rain water.

D. M. BURN,

Analytic Chemist,

Journal Bindings.

To the People of Craven County.

With the close of the late session of the General Assembly, my connection with the people of the county as their representative in the State Senate has ceased. Having accepted the position of United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March just past, to which I was elected at the first session of the Assembly, it became proper I should make myself eligible to this post by vacating my seat as a State Senator. This I did on the 2nd of March, and a writ to fill the place will probably be issued in due time.

The close of my representative connection with the people of Craven, excites a feeling of regret on my part. The kind and warm manifested towards me on several occasions in the last two years has touched a chord that will never cease to vibrate. And I now desire in closing my political career, most probably forever, to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

It is a great honor to the Congress of the United States renders it highly improbable that I will be allowed to take my seat in the Senate of the United States. Nevertheless it has been deemed proper that I should put and keep myself in a condition to claim the seat as a matter of right; and I do, or omit to do, as I may think proper. The State might be considered as abdicating through her constituted authorities, her position as a sovereign State of the Union. Hence I have surrendered the trust committed to me as your representative in the State Senate, into your hands again; thus divesting myself of a position inconsistent with a great in the Senate of the Nation, and making myself in all respects, as I suppose, eligible to that post.

As your Representative in the late State Convention and in the two General Assemblies, since held, it is in the nature of things that I have committed errors, and I desire to make apology, and to say that wherever occurring they have resulted from a defect of judgment.

In all things, I aver that I have consulted according to my best judgment for your interests, and for your character as a faithful, consistent and honorable member of the State might be considered as abdicating through her constituted authorities, her position as a sovereign State of the Union. Hence I have surrendered the trust committed to me as your representative in the State Senate, into your hands again; thus divesting myself of a position inconsistent with a great in the Senate of the Nation, and making myself in all respects, as I suppose, eligible to that post.

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Special District to the Baltimore Sun. From Washington, 12th inst. Special Agent to the Indians.—Opinions of General Grant and Sherman.—Effect of American Naturalization of Foreign Citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Stanton sent to the Senate, to-day, a communication from General Grant, in response to the Senate resolution of inquiry as to whether any military expeditions are in progress against the Indians of the Western Territories. General Grant encloses dispatches from General Sherman and Hancock, giving the information asked for. General Grant says that the present preparations were made to protect the Indians from hostile action towards the Indians on the plains. General Hancock, under date of February 16th, dispatches that he will, as soon as possible, march all his available troops to Fort Hays, and then demand an interview with the Indian chiefs, and if the result is not satisfactory he will attack them.

Gen. Sherman says: "We want to let the Indians feel that if they want fight, they can have all they desire." Gen. Sherman recommends that the authority asked for by General Hancock to issue rations to the Indians be granted. The papers in the hands of Gen. Grant, giving the authority, a letter from Gen. C. C. Angur, commanding the Department of the Platte, is also appended, in which Gen. A. details his plans for the protection of the railroad and the punishment of the hostile Indians.

The President also sent to the Senate to-day the correspondence since March 4, 1857, between the government of the United States and France and Prussia, touching the claims to military service assisted by those governments in reference to persons born in those countries, but who have since become naturalized under the laws of the United States.

The correspondence, which is very voluminous, and extending over a period of eight years, is composed of letters and replies from the Department of State, our ministers at Paris and Berlin, and the French and Prussian ministers of foreign affairs, relative to the arrest and holding for military service of naturalized citizens of the United States who were born in those countries and returned to them on visits after the lapse of years. It appears that on satisfactory proof of American citizenship being presented, most, if not all of the persons arrested, were released. Among the persons so released were Mr. Seward to Mr. Wright, United States minister to Berlin, of July 25, 1866, enclosing letters from Hon. Montgomery Blair and Mr. John B. Oakes, of Maryland, relative to the son of the latter, a native born citizen of the United States, but who was compulsorily performing service in the Hanoverian army.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.—SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning, at which they agreed not to fix a time for the adjournment or recess of the Senate until Congress shall have passed the proposed bill supplementary to the reconstruction act, and until time is given for the President to act upon that measure. As the constitution gives ten days for the Executive consideration, and as the bill has not yet passed, it would appear that the recess will not be contemplated for at least two weeks. With regard to the time which the recess will extend the caucus took no definite action, but the opinion seems to prevail among the Senators that it will be until October.

FETTERING IN WASHINGTON.

A large meeting of the friends of Ireland took place to-night, at the Old Assembly Rooms. Speeches were made by Mr. McNerhan, of this city, Hon. William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Hon. William A. Darling, of New York. Their remarks elicited cheers and enthusiastic responses. The address issued by a Irishman of New York, appealing for aid in Ireland, Erin's trial, was read by a friend of that city, and received with general applause.

The meeting unanimously adopted a preamble and resolution pledging themselves to sustain by all honorable means that appeal to the general uprising in Ireland until the consummation shall be rendered certain, and calling on the Federal authorities to recognize as belligerents their countrymen now in the field. A band played Irish tunes during the intervals of the proceedings.

General Gleason was introduced, not as an orator, but as a fighting man. He said he had drilled some of the men battling against the oppressor, and seemed to regard the chances of success as more hopeful than the meagre telegrams would indicate.

Subscriptions of money were then taken up, as affording the best evidence of sympathy for the cause.

The Use of Lime.

To a correspondent in a distant State, who wishes to know about liming land, and how to use it, we have to remark that the few counties around the city of Raleigh, within a circle of fifty or sixty miles, so long as we have had any knowledge of farming, the occasional use of lime has been considered indispensable. On limestone soils it has been applied with good success to the effect of increasing the yield of bushels to the acre in a single season, such soils both bearing and requiring more than other soils not limestone. Fifty bushels, however, is the more usual quantity on good land, and on thin soils about thirty. This is raised once in about eight or ten years. There are various opinions as to much difference in practice, as to the condition in which lime should be applied. Newly burnt lime is generally hauled out to the fields at the most leisure season for the teams, and deposited in heaps of fifty to one hundred bushels, there to lay till it be well slaked. When slaked it is spread on the fall or early winter, it is spread early in the following spring, but we have known it to lay for many months. The inside of the heap, under the outer crust, is then found to be in a good state of pulverization, so as to spread pretty evenly.

This is the common mode of using lime in this section, but many other modes are very important to slack the lime with water while fresh from the kiln, and spread it while in the caustic state. This has been done the past fall by two of our neighbors—one of whom professes to have tried both plans. We know of one person who went to the trouble of slaking the lime in a mortar, and then having it in heaps for future use. This was obviously useless, as there could be no intrinsic difference in the quality of the lime, whether converted into a carbonate by a slow or speedy process, if not immediately spread.

It is usually conceded that lime is not a manure, as this word is generally understood, there being very small quantities of it in the plants and crops for which it is mostly used. Its value may consist in its effecting new chemical combinations in the soil, and in its action on inert organized matter, promoting decomposition and neutralizing acids. Like many other phenomena in the farm and garden, its mode of operation is uncertain, and there is as much difference of opinion now as there was many years ago, when we first began to use it. It is well known that it does not benefit the soil, but it seems sufficient for our farmers to have a saying that the main thing is to get it on, without caring much about its condition or the time of year it is applied. We have never known powdered limestone to be applied to the soil; and yet, in this condition, previous to the carbonic acid being disengaged by burning, it is chemically the same as after long exposure

to the air. Caustic, or freshly-slaked lime, is in a finely pulverized state, admitting of a very even distribution and incorporation with the soil, and it would be probable, that in this condition, it might more readily act in this decomposition of vegetable matter. But, this is the chief effect of caustic lime, how are the extraordinary benefits to be explained, of a perfectly white carbonate of lime, which has become so by a year's exposure to the atmosphere before being spread? We have frequently used it thus as a top-dressing, on old green grass fields, with great advantage, and this is a very common practice when they are well set with grass; and it is undesirable to plow them in, as the green grass has a stronger growth and a darker color, and both cows and feeding stock eat it with a greater relish, and improve on it faster. Pastures, by being thus top-dressed occasionally with lime, become permanent pastures.

Time, where we reside, cost twenty-four cents per bushel, delivered on or near the farm, and used in any form, or at any season, is considered to pay. A very popular time of applying is to ground newly set with grass, and when the grass is well up, it is then washed over by rain, so that it acquires sufficient dexterity to eat it evenly. A machine invented in Lancaster county for spreading lime, distributes it faster and more regularly, but it is not in general use.—*Practical Farmer.*

STATE NEWS.

WHEAT CROP.—We learn that the wheat crop in the State is promising. We hope that the seeding has been for a large crop. The scarcity of corn will render an early wheat crop necessary.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

THE CEMETERY.—The return of fair weather has enabled the Ladies of the Memorial Association, assisted by many of the young gentlemen of the city, to resume their pious labors at the Confederate Cemetery. The work of removing and re-intering the dead is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

FRUIT CROP.—The indications are unfavorable for a good fruit crop. In many sections, peaches and early fruits are in bloom, and vegetation generally is making its appearance. If the frosts of March and April do not cut off the fruit, it will be a wonder. The demand for dried fruits is not so great as it was some years since, but a fruit crop should be large. We presume the blackberry crop will be gathered very extensively.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—It is gratifying to be able to announce that during the visit of Bishop Atkinson forty-one white persons received the rite of confirmation, and thirty-four persons of color. This result is also complimentary to the incumbent, Rev. Mr. Forbes.—*Newbern Commercial.*

COUNTY COURT.—The Court of Pleas and Common Pleas, of Craven county, convened in this city, on the 10th inst. Nothing was done there but to organize and transfer the criminal docket to the new Criminal Court, Judge Green. To-day a County Solicitor will be elected, and the business of the court will fairly commence.—

